# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE FORMER BELL COUNTY CLERK

For The Period January 1, 2014 Through March 28, 2014



### ADAM H. EDELEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE FORMER BELL COUNTY CLERK

#### For The Period January 1, 2014 Through March 28, 2014

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the former Bell County Clerk's audit for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014. Based upon the audit work performed, we have issued a qualified opinion on the financial statement.

#### **Financial Condition:**

The former Bell County Clerk had receipts totaling \$901,751 and allowable disbursements of \$893,093, leaving excess fees of \$8,658 for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014.

#### **Lease Obligations:**

The former Bell County Clerk's office was committed to a copier and a fax lease during the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014. The ending balance of the copier lease was \$4,321 as of March 28, 2014. The ending balance of the fax lease was \$684 as of March 28, 2014.

#### **Report Comments:**

2014-001	The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Documentation Sufficient To Complete
	An Audit And Ensured Receipts And Disbursements Ledgers Were Accurate
2014-002	The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Accounting
	And Reporting Functions For Receipts, Disbursements, Payroll, And Reconciliations
2014-003	The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Individual Earnings Records And
	Timesheets And All Wages Should Be Reported On W-2
2014-004	The Former County Clerk Did Not Properly Report Or Remit Retirement Wages To The
	Kentucky Retirement System
2014-005	The Former County Clerk's Quarterly Financial Statement Was Materially Inaccurate Due To
	Not All Liabilities Were Included
2014-006	The Former County Clerk Had \$282 In Disallowed Disbursements
2014-007	The Former County Clerk Should Have Submitted The Annual Settlement To The Fiscal
	Court
2014-008	The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2009 Receivables And
	Liabilities Due Per Audit
2014-009	The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2010 Receivables And
	Liabilities Due Per Audit
2014-010	The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2011 Receivables And
	Liabilities Due Per Audit
2014-011	The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2012 Receivables And
	Liabilities Due Per Audit

#### **Deposits:**

The former County Clerk's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

CONTENTS	PAGE
<u> </u>	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS	4
Notes To Finacial Statement	7
REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL	
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	13
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17



## ADAM H. EDELEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive The Honorable Becky Blevins, Former Bell County Clerk The Honorable Rob Lincks, Interim Bell County Clerk The Honorable Debbie Gambrel, Bell County Clerk Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

**Independent Auditor's Report** 

#### **Report on the Financial Statement**

We have audited the accompanying statement of receipts, disbursements, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the former County Clerk of Bell County, Kentucky, for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statement.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting as described in Note 1. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the <u>Audit Guide for County Fee Officials</u> issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



The Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive The Honorable Becky Blevins, Former Bell County Clerk The Honorable Rob Lincks, Interim Bell County Clerk The Honorable Debbie Gambrel, Bell County Clerk Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

#### Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by the County Clerk on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

#### Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of each fund of the former County Clerk, as of March 28, 2014, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting**

The former County Clerk did not provide a representation letter as required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Furthermore, she did not accept audit adjustments to correct misstatements that were identified and considered material, but not pervasive to the financial statement.

#### **Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting**

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described above in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and excess fees of the former County Clerk for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in Note 1.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated August 14, 2015 on our consideration of the former Bell County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the former Bell County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the entity's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive The Honorable Becky Blevins, Former Bell County Clerk The Honorable Rob Lincks, Interim Bell County Clerk The Honorable Debbie Gambrel, Bell County Clerk Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comments and recommendations, included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

2014-001	The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Documentation Sufficient To Complete				
	An Audit And Ensured Receipts And Disbursements Ledgers Were Accurate				
2014-002	The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Accounting				
	And Reporting Functions For Receipts, Disbursements, Payroll, And Reconciliations				
2014-003	The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Individual Earnings Records And				
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	Not All Liabilities Were Included				
2014-006	The Former County Clerk Had \$282 In Disallowed Disbursements				
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2014-010	The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2011 Receivables And				
	Liabilities Due Per Audit				
2014-011	The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2012 Receivables And				
	Liabilities Due Per Audit				

Respectfully submitted,

Adam H. Edelen

**Auditor of Public Accounts** 

August 14, 2015

## BELL COUNTY BECKY BLEVINS, FORMER COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Period January 1, 2014 Through March 28, 2014

#### Receipts

Fiscal Court:		
Real Estate Conveyance for PVA	\$ 239	
Fiscal Court Clerk	375	
County Reimbursements	 19,388	\$ 20,002
Licenses and Taxes:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	148,493	
Usage Tax	328,746	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	352,093	
Notary Fees	2,556	
Lien Release Fees	3,214	
O.J.		
Other-	1.560	
Marriage Licenses	1,562	
Deed Transfer Tax	3,919	0.40.02.4
Delinquent Tax	 7,651	848,234
Fees Collected for Services:		
Recordings-		
Deeds, Easements and Contracts	1,980	
Real Estate Mortgages	5,075	
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	11,770	
Leases	175	
Liens & Lis Pendens	1,090	
Powers of Attorney	155	
Affordable Housing Trust	4,110	
Wills, Estate Settlements	184	
Releases	1,496	
Miscellaneous Recordings	593	
Charges for Other Services-		
Candidate Filing Fees	3,100	
Copywork	2,131	
Notary Fees	483	32,342
110tal y 1 005	 +03	34,344

#### **BELL COUNTY**

#### BECKY BLEVINS, FORMER COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Period January 1, 2014 Through March 28, 2014 (Continued)

#### Receipts (Continued)

			\$	925
			Ψ	,25
				248
				210
				901,751
				, , , , ,
\$ 104,	029			
316,	804			
117.	612			
·				
	967			
3.	727			
		547,249		
		·		
36,	867			
1,	490			
3,	723	42,080		
184,	304			
2,	954	187,258		
		491		
		997		
58,	616			
6,	011			
13,	376			
	316, 117, 3, 4, 36, 1, 3, 184, 2,	316,804 117,612 967 3,727	316,804 117,612 967 3,727 4,110 \$ 547,249 36,867 1,490 3,723 42,080 184,304 2,954 187,258 491 997 58,616 6,011	316,804 117,612 967 3,727 4,110 \$ 547,249 36,867 1,490 3,723 42,080 184,304 2,954 187,258 491 997 58,616 6,011

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

#### **BELL COUNTY**

#### BECKY BLEVINS, FORMER COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Period January 1, 2014 Through March 28, 2014 (Continued)

#### <u>Disbursements</u> (Continued)

Operating Disbursements: (Continued)					
Contracted Services-					
Hardware and Software Agreements	\$	9,344			
Materials and Supplies-					
Office Supplies		129			
Other Charges-					
Miscellaneous		1,108			
Prior Year Additional Salary Due Clerk		300	\$ 88,884		
Debt Service:					
Lease Purchases			 3,843		
Total Disbursements				\$ 8	870,802
Less: Disallowed Disbursements					_
Lack of Supporting Documentation					283
Total Allowable Disbursements				8	870,519
Net Receipts					31,232
Less: Statutory Maximum					21,674
Excess Fees					9,558
Less: Expense Allowance					900
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Aud	lit			\$	8,658

#### BELL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

March 28, 2014

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of receipts over disbursements to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the County Clerk to settle excess fees with the fiscal court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a special purpose framework. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2014 services
- Reimbursements for 2014 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2014

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

#### C. Cash and Investments

KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Clerk's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

BELL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT March 28, 2014 (Continued)

#### Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county official and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 19.55 percent for the first six months and 18.89 percent for the last six months.

The former County Clerk's contribution for calendar year 2012 was \$70,181, calendar year 2013 was \$60,809, and for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014 was \$13,376.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (members age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

CERS also provides post retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

Years of Service	% paid by Insurance Fund	% Paid by Member through Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount.

BELL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT March 28, 2014 (Continued)

#### Note 2. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

#### Note 3. Deposits

The former Bell County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County Clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County Clerk's deposits may not be returned. The former Bell County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of March 28, 2014, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

#### Note 4. Grant

The former Bell County Clerk received a local records microfilming grant from the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives in the amount of \$21,008. Bank charges of \$40 were incurred on the account leaving a balance of \$20,968. On May 28, 2014, this amount was transferred to the interim clerk.

#### Note 5. Copier Lease

The office of the former County Clerk was committed to a lease agreement for a copier. The agreement requires a monthly payment of \$270 for 48 months to be completed on or before March 19, 2016. During the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, the former County Clerk remitted lease payments totaling \$3,235 toward the ending balance. As of March 28, 2014, the ending balance of the agreement was \$4,321.

BELL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT March 28, 2014 (Continued)

#### Note 6. Fax Lease

The office of the former County Clerk was committed to a lease agreement for a fax accessory. The agreement requires a monthly payment of \$51 for 46 months to be completed on or before March 16, 2016. During the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, the former County Clerk remitted lease payments totaling \$608 toward the ending balance. As of March 28, 2014, the ending balance of the agreement was \$684.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



### ADAM H. EDELEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive The Honorable Becky Blevins, Former Bell County Clerk The Honorable Rob Lincks, Interim Bell County Clerk The Honorable Debbie Gambrel, Bell County Clerk Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the statement of receipts, disbursements, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the former Bell County Clerk for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated August 14, 2015. The former County Clerk's financial statement was prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a special purpose framework.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the former Bell County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the former Bell County Clerk's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the former County Clerk's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying comments and recommendations, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying comments and recommendations as items 2014-001, 2014-002, 2014-003, 2014-004, 2014-005, 2014-008, 2014-009, 2014-010, and 2014-011 to be material weaknesses.



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Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the former Bell County Clerk's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and which are described in the accompanying comments and recommendations as items 2014-001, 2014-003, 2014-004, 2014-005, 2014-006, 20104-007, 2014-008, 2014-009, 2014-010, and 2014-011.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

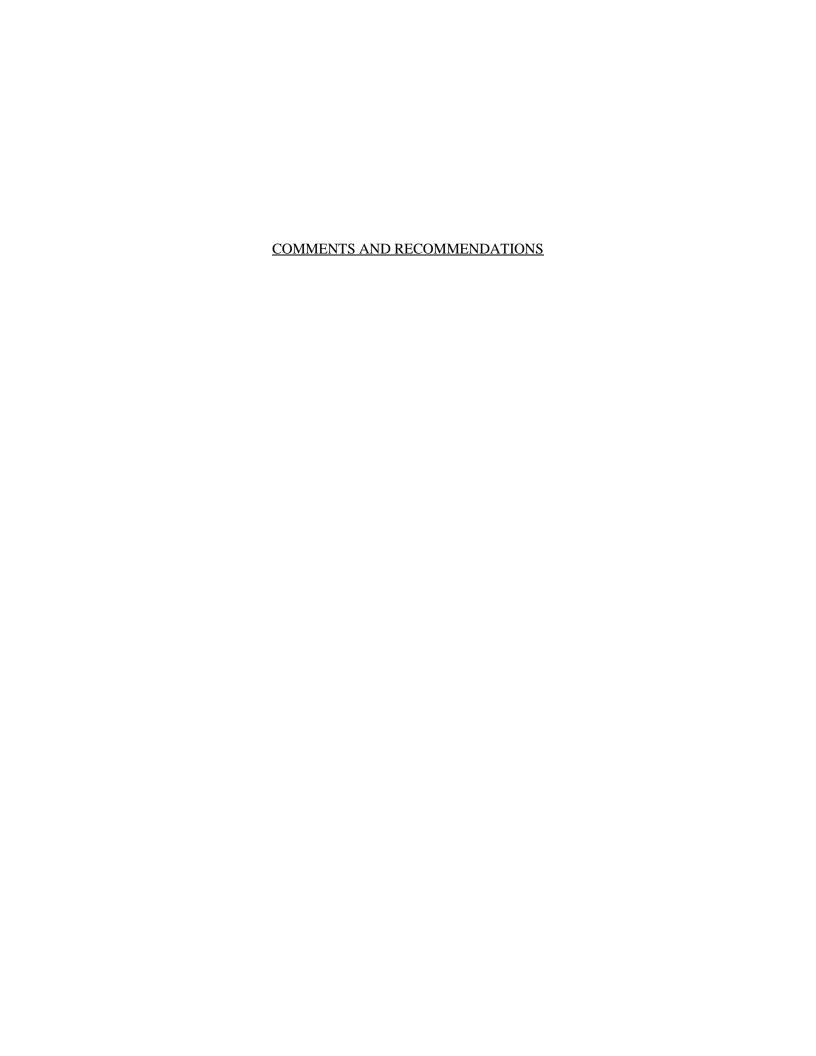
The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <a href="Movernment Auditing Standards">Government Auditing Standards</a> in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Adam H. Edelen

**Auditor of Public Accounts** 

August 14, 2015



## BELL COUNTY BECKY BLEVINS, FORMER COUNTY CLERK COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For The Period January 1, 2014 Through March 28, 2014

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2014-001 The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Documentation Sufficient To Complete An Audit And Ensured Receipts And Disbursements Ledgers Were Accurate

The former County Clerk did not maintain or provide access to all the necessary records for the 2014 fee account for the period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014. The following records were not available:

- Individual Earning Records and Timesheets (see comment # 2014-003)
- Kentucky Retirement Reports (see comment #2014-004)
- Delinquent Tax Reports
- Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) Reports
- Bank Statements for some months
- Monthly Bank Reconciliations

As a result, this information had to be obtained from outside sources. The Kentucky Retirement System provided the Kentucky Retirement Reports and the Kentucky Department of Revenue provided Delinquent Tax and AHTF Reports. Bank statements were obtained from the financial institution.

KRS 43.080(2) states, in part, that "the auditor shall have access at all times to the papers, books, and records... of any county officer who receives or disburses county funds." In addition, effective internal controls require records be retained to ensure operations of the former clerk's office are proper and adequately documented.

KRS 64.830(1) states "An outgoing official, as soon as his successor has been qualified and inducted into office and his official bond approved, shall immediately vacate his office, deliver to his successor all books, papers, records and other property held by virtue of his office, and make a complete settlement of his accounts as county official."

Furthermore, former County Clerk's quarterly financial statement was materially inaccurate (see comment 2014-005) and required numerous audit adjustments and reclassifications. The former County Clerk did not reconcile these reports listed above to the receipts and disbursements ledgers. After obtaining the reports above, the following exceptions were noted:

- The former County Clerk did not provide all bank statements or any monthly bank reconciliations to the auditors. Auditor contacted financial institution to obtain necessary statements to perform the audit.
- Payroll expenses reported on the 4<sup>th</sup> quarterly report were not accurate. The former County Clerk's salary was reflected at net of withholdings and deductions, and employer's withholdings for retirement, social security and Medicare were included with deputies' salaries.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-001 The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Documentation Sufficient To Complete An Audit And Ensured Receipts And Disbursements Ledgers Were Accurate (Continued)

The above conditions resulted from the combination of inadequate segregation of duties and weakly designed and implemented internal controls as described in Comment 2014-002. Therefore, inaccurate reporting or misappropriation of receipts or disbursements could have occurred and not been detected or corrected in a timely manner.

The former County Clerk should have complied with KRS 43.080(2), by maintaining all original records necessary to complete the audit. The former Clerk should have also strengthened internal controls to ensure all records are properly maintained.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-002 The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Accounting And Reporting Functions For Receipts, Disbursements, Payroll, And Reconciliations

The former County Clerk's office lacked adequate segregation of duties over the accounting and reporting functions for receipts, disbursements, payroll, and reconciliations of the Clerk's office. The former County Clerk was responsible for opening mail, preparing monthly reports, preparing, signing and distributing checks, as well as reviewing reports and reconciliations. During the calendar year, the former County Clerk had several in-house bookkeepers. These bookkeepers collected funds on front line and were responsible for reconciling receipts at the end of the day, prepared the daily deposit and posted the receipts to the receipt ledger. However, the former County Clerk also had access to the receipts and disbursements ledgers and could make entries. As stated in Comment 2014-001, several original documents were missing from the former County Clerk's office, therefore, no documentation was available to show review by bookkeeper or a deputy occurred during the audit period to document compensating controls.

A proper segregation of duties over the accounting and reporting functions is essential for accurate financial reporting and protection of employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities. The lack of adequate segregation of duties increases the risk that errors could occur and not be detected.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-002 The Former County Clerk's Office Lacked Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Accounting And Reporting Functions For Receipts, Disbursements, Payroll, And Reconciliations (Continued)

The former County Clerk should have separated the duties involved in receiving cash, preparing deposits, writing checks, posting to the receipt and disbursement ledgers, preparing the monthly bank reconciliation, and preparing financial reports. If, due to budget constraints and limited staff size, that is not feasible, strong oversight over these areas should have occurred and involved an employee not performing any of those functions. If the former County Clerk chose to implement compensating controls, these procedures should have been documented through initials and dates on source documentation.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-003 The Former County Clerk Should Have Maintained Individual Earning Records And Timesheets And All Wages Should Be Reported On W-2

For calendar year 2014 fee account for the period of January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, Individual Earning Records or employees' timesheets of the former County Clerk's office could not be located. In addition, the former County Clerk and a former employee did not have a Wage and Tax Statement (W-2) for calendar year 2014. KRS 337.320(1) states, "Every employer shall keep a record of... (b)The hours worked each day and each week by each employee..." Federal and State laws require employees to keep an accurate record of time worked in order to calculate employee pay and benefits. Furthermore, all wages, tips, and other compensation should have been included on a W-2 at year end and filed with the Internal Revenue Service. By not submitting all wages, tips, and other compensation on a W-2, amount withheld for taxes was also not reported. Due to the former County Clerk not maintaining adequate payroll records she did not comply with federal and state regulations.

The former County Clerk should have required all employees, full time or part-time, to prepare a timesheet each pay period indicating the actual hours worked and any sick or vacation leave taken. The timesheet should have been signed by the employee indicating agreement with the hours worked, and reviewed and signed by their immediate supervisor or the County Clerk. We also recommend the former County Clerk and former employee prepare and submit a W-2 to report salaries to the Internal Revenue Service.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-004 The Former County Clerk Did Not Properly Report Or Remit Retirement Wages To The Kentucky Retirement System

The former County Clerk failed to properly report and remit retirement wages and deductions to the County Employees Retirement System (CERS). The following instances were noted:

- One former employee's gross wages of \$5,333 and retirement deductions of \$320 were not reported on the retirement reports obtained from CERS.
- One former employee's vacation time of \$1,920 and regular pay of \$2,984 did not have retirement withheld nor were wages reported to CERS.

The lack of effective internal controls over payroll led to the above issues. According to KRS 78.625, the official is responsible for ensuring that the monthly report is submitted correctly and on time. Employers who fail to file contributions by the tenth day of the month will be required to pay interest on the delinquent contributions. Furthermore, if an agency is delinquent in the payment of contributions due, refunds and retirement allowance payments to members of this agency may be suspended until delinquent contributions, with interest at the rate adopted by the board compounded annually, or penalties have been paid to the system. The former County Clerk should have properly remitted retirement wage reports and withholdings to CERS. We recommend the former County Clerk work with CERS to resolve this issue.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-005 The Former County Clerk's Quarterly Financial Statement Was Materially Inaccurate Due To Not All Liabilities Were Included

The former County Clerk left office on March 28, 2014 and failed to record or disburse the March liabilities in the amount of \$143,400. As a result of the March 2014 liabilities being omitted, the disbursements on the quarterly financial statement were materially misstated. On April 7, 2014, the interim Clerk transferred \$187,223 (balance of former Clerk's bank account) to his fee account. The interim Clerk then disbursed March liabilities of \$171,061 from his 2014 account. However, of this amount, \$27,661 was actually for March 31, 2014 (the interim clerk's first business day) and should not have been paid out of the former Clerk's fee account. Therefore, this will need to be returned to the former County Clerk's bank account in order for her to settle her 2014 fee account.

KRS 64.830(1) states, "An outgoing official...shall immediately vacate his office, deliver to his successor all books, papers, records and other property held by virtue of his office, and make a complete settlement of his accounts as county official."

The former County Clerk should have made a complete settlement of her 2014 fee account and included all liabilities on the quarterly financial report in order for the report to be materially accurate.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-006 The Former County Clerk Had \$282 In Disallowed Disbursements

The former County Clerk had \$282 in disallowed disbursements for lack of supporting documentation, which consisted of three checks written to her. Good internal controls dictate that the former clerk should have monitored disbursements to ensure supporting documentation was maintained for all disbursements. In <u>Funk vs. Milliken</u>, 317 S.W.2d 499 (KY 1958), Kentucky's highest court ruled that county fee officials' expenditures of public funds will be allowable only if they are necessary, adequately documented, reasonable in amount, beneficial to the public, and not personal expenses. Due to three invoices are missing, we were unable to determine if the funds paid were necessary and beneficial to the public. The former County Clerk should deposit personal funds of \$282 to reimburse the 2014 fee account for these disallowed disbursements.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-007 The Former County Clerk Should Have Submitted The Annual Settlement To The Fiscal Court

Per review of Fiscal Court Minutes, the former County Clerk did not present the annual settlement to Fiscal Court for approval. KRS 64.830(1) states "An outgoing official, as soon as his successor has been qualified and inducted into office and his official bond approved, shall immediately vacate his office, deliver to his successor all books, papers, records and other property held by virtue of his office, and make a complete settlement of his accounts as county official." Without a complete statement of receipts and disbursements, the fiscal court cannot be sure that correct excess fees have been remitted. The former County Clerk should have presented the annual settlement to the Fiscal Court in accordance with KRS 64.830.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-008 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2009 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit

Follow up of 2009 audit findings determined the former County Clerk's deficit has not been properly resolved. The following receivables and liabilities remain unsettled:

#### **Receivables:**

Total Liabilities:	\$	10,472	_
Travel Expense Due To Employee		6	_
Withholding Due To Employee		31	
Refund Due Taxpayer		21	
Kentucky County Clerk's Association		300	
Kentucky State Treasurer		14	
Unrecorded Overpayments Due To Taxpayers		5,926	
Net Remaining Excess Fees Due To County	\$	4,174	
Liabilities:			
Total Receivables:	\$	10,472	-
Transfer due from 2012 fee account	-	1,623	
Amount Due Personally From Clerk		8,849	
Training Refunds		430	_
and unsupported cleaning wages)		2,274	
Disallowed Disbursements (duplicate meal reimburser	nent		
Unrecorded Receipts		219	
Unrecorded Overpayments Due To Taxpayers	\$	5,926	
Receivables:			

<sup>\* 2012</sup> fee account is closed. Excess fees were overpaid to Fiscal Court before this transfer was made to the 2009 fee account. Former County Clerk should ask for reimbursement from Fiscal Court.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-008 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2009 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit (Continued)

Good internal controls dictate that all receivables and liabilities are settled for each fee year when an official makes their annual settlement with fiscal court.

Since the former County Clerk's 2009 fee account has been closed, we recommend the former County Clerk open an escrow account and personally deposit \$8,849 to cover overpayments due to taxpayers, unrecorded receipts, disallowed disbursements, and training refunds. The former County Clerk should also ensure the transfer is made from the 2012 fee monies (see \* above). After these receivables are deposited, the former County Clerk should remit the remaining liabilities detailed above. We have provided the former County Clerk a schedule of taxpayers due overpayments.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-009 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2010 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit

Follow up of 2010 audit findings determined the former County Clerk's deficit has not been properly resolved. The following receivables and liabilities remain unsettled:

#### **Receivables:**

Total Liabilities:	\$ 15,056
Kentucky County Clerk's Association	 600
Kentucky State Treasurer	25
Unrecorded Overpayments Due To Taxpayers	\$ 14,431
Liabilities:	
Total Receivables:	\$ 15,056
Excess Fees Overpaid (Due From) County	 215
Transfer due from 2012 fee account	40
Amount Due Personally From Clerk	14,801
Disallowed Disbursements (Duplicate Payroll & FICA)	 167
Unrecorded Receipts	203
Unrecorded Overpayments Due To Taxpayers	\$ 14,431

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-009 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2010 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit (Continued)

Good internal controls dictate that all receivables and liabilities are settled for each fee year when an official makes their annual settlement with fiscal court.

Since the former County Clerk's 2010 fee account has been closed, we recommend the former County Clerk open an escrow account and personally deposit \$14,801 to cover overpayments due to taxpayers, unrecorded receipts and disallowed disbursements. The former County Clerk should also ensure the transfer is made from the 2012 fee monies (see \* above) and the excess fee overpayment to the County is refunded. After these receivables are deposited, the former County Clerk should remit the remaining liabilities detailed above. We have provided the former County Clerk a schedule of taxpayers due overpayments.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-010 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2011 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit

Follow up of the 2011 audit findings determined the former County Clerk's deficit has not been properly resolved. During the Period January 1, 2014 through March 28, 2014, the former County Clerk paid what was due to her; however, the overpayment due to the taxpayer has not yet been remitted. The following receivables and liability remain unsettled:

#### **Receivables:**

Excess Fees Overpaid (Due From) County	\$ 85
Transfer due from 2012 fee account	6 *
Total Receivables:	\$ 91
	_
Liabilities:	
Overpayment Due To Taxpayer:	\$ 91
Total Liabilities:	\$ 91

<sup>\* 2012</sup> fee account is closed. Excess fees were overpaid to Fiscal Court before this transfer was made to the 2011 fee account. Former County Clerk should ask for reimbursement from Fiscal Court.

Good internal controls dictate that all receivables and liabilities are settled for each fee year when an official makes their annual settlement with fiscal court.

<sup>\* 2012</sup> fee account is closed. Excess fees were overpaid to Fiscal Court before this transfer was made to the 2010 fee account. Former County Clerk should ask for reimbursement from Fiscal Court.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-010 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2011 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit (Continued)

Since the former County Clerk's 2011 fee account has been closed, we recommend the former County Clerk open an escrow account and deposit the excess fee overpayment due from the County, and the transfer due from the 2012 fee monies (see \* above). After these receivables are deposited, the former County Clerk should remit the remaining liabilities as detailed above.

Former County Clerk's Response: No response.

2014-011 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2012 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit

Follow up of 2012 audit findings determined the former Clerk's 2012 receivables and liabilities remained unsettled:

Home Federal Balance as of May 31, 2015			\$ 3
Receivables:			
Due From 2013 Fee Account			
Erroneous Payroll Transfer	\$	5,037	
Reimbursement for 2013 Lease Payments		1,806	
Reimbursement for 2013 Service Agreement		3,602	
Coal Severance Funds		4,437	
December 2012 FICA Reimbursement		2,508	
Total Due from 2013 Fee Account			17,390
Delinquent Tax Overpayment Due From Board of Education			298
Total Bank Balance and Receivables			\$ 17,691
Liabilities:			
Due to County for Excess Fees			\$ 15,334
Due to 2013 Fee Account for Erroneous Transfer			688
Due To Escrow Account(s)			
For 2009 Fee Account Business		1,623	
For 2010 Fee Account Business		40	
For 2011 Fee Account Business		6	
Due to Escrow Account(s)			 1,669
Total Liabilities			\$

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2014-011 The Former County Clerk Should Have Settled Calendar Year 2012 Receivables And Liabilities Due Per Audit (Continued)

Good internal controls dictate that all receivables and liabilities are settled for each fee year when an official makes their annual settlement with fiscal court. The receivables are for amounts that were deposited into the 2013 fee acct incorrectly.

We recommend the former County Clerk settle the 2012 Fee Account.